

NOTE

First Connecticut Records of *Williamsonia lintneri* (Hagen)
(Odonata: Corduliidae) and *Mitoura hesseli* Rawson and
Ziegler (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae)

The banded bog skimmer dragonfly, *Williamsonia lintneri* (Hagen), and Hessel's hairstreak, *Mitoura hesseli* Rawson and Ziegler, are classic examples of insects restricted to the vicinity of Atlantic white cedar, *Chamaecyparis thyoides* (L.) BSP., swamps. Nymphs of *W. lintneri* inhabit pools in open, fen-like areas within cedar swamps (White and Raff. 1970. *Psyche* 77: 252-257). *Mitoura hesseli* is tied to cedar swamps because its larva feeds exclusively upon the foliage of Atlantic white cedar (Rawson et al. 1951. *Bull. Brooklyn Entomol. Soc.* 46: 123-130). The abundance of both insects has probably declined significantly during the last century due to the logging and draining of Atlantic white cedar swamps. Both of the state records reported here are based on captures in a swamp now being considered for designation as a Natural Area Preserve in Connecticut.

Williamsonia lintneri.—New London County, Voluntown, 15 May 1986, 1 ♂ captured in a horizontal Malaise trap placed in an open, fen-like area surrounded by an Atlantic white cedar swamp. The collection site resembled the area where White and Raff (ibid.) discovered nymphs of *W. lintneri* in Massachusetts. Sedges and *Sphagnum* moss abounded at the site in Voluntown, and other plants characteristic of acidic fens grew nearby. Based on the records listed by Howe (1923. *Psyche* 30: 222-225), White and Morse (1973. *New Hampshire Agric. Exp. Stn. Res. Rep.* 30), and White (1979. *Notul. Odontatol.* 1: 67-69), *W. lintneri* has previously been captured in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Is-

land, New York, and New Jersey. Most extant populations apparently occur in Massachusetts. Adults have been captured between April and mid-June (Howe, ibid.; White and Morse, ibid.; White, ibid.), but the principal flight period in southern New England is May. Bick (1983. *Odonatologica* 12: 209-226) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (1984. *Fed. Register* 49: 21664-21675) have suggested that this highly local species may need protection.

Mitoura hesseli.—New London County, Voluntown, 1 May 1985, 1 ♀ captured with an insect net while it rested on a sedge beneath a small Atlantic white cedar. The biology of *M. hesseli* has been discussed by Rawson and Ziegler (1950. *J. N.Y. Entomol. Soc.* 58: 69-82), Rawson et al. (ibid.), Beck and Garnett (1983. *J. Lepid. Soc.* 37: 289-300), Opler and Krizek (1984. *Butterflies East of the Great Plains*, John Hopkins University, Baltimore), and others. This local butterfly is distributed from southern New Hampshire to northern Florida (Opler and Krizek, 1984).

I thank C. N. Shiffer (Pennsylvania Fish Commission, Belafonte) and C. L. Remington (Yale University, New Haven) for confirming my identification of *W. lintneri* and *M. hesseli*, respectively. Both of the specimens are currently in the collection of the author.

Chris T. Maier, *Department of Entomology, The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, P.O. Box 1106, New Haven, Connecticut 06504.*